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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
7 **RENO, NEVADA**

8
9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) IN EQUITY NO. C-125-ECR-WGC
10 Plaintiff,) Subproceedings: C-125-B
11 WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE,) C-125-C
12 Plaintiff-Intervenor,)
13 vs.)
14 WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT,) 3:73-cv-00127-ECR-WGC
15 a corporation, et al.,) 3:73-cv-00128-ECR-WGC
16 Defendants.)
17 MINERAL COUNTY,)
18 Proposed-Plaintiff-Intervenor,)
19 vs.)
20 WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT,)
21 a corporation, et al.,)
22 Proposed Defendants.)
23

Order

24 This litigation involves rights to and the administration of
25 the Walker River system. Now pending are three objections by
26 Defendant Walker River Irrigation District ("WRID") to Orders of the
Magistrate Judge.

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I. Background

A. C-125 and the Walker River Decree

The Walker River is an interstate stream system that begins in California and flows into Nevada and through the Walker River Paiute Reservation ("Reservation"), just before ending in Walker Lake. (Pls. Status Report at 4 (3:73-cv-00125, #1054).) This litigation over rights to and administration of the Walker River system began in 1924, when the United States sued the WRID and others to quiet title to a federal reserved water right claim for the Reservation and to determine the relative rights to water of parties in Nevada and California. (*Id.*) The initial action by the United States led to a Decree entered by this Court which was "deemed to determine all of the rights of the parties to this suit and their successors in interest in and to the waters of Walker River and its tributaries as of the 14th day of April, 1936." (*Id.* at 5.) The Court retained jurisdiction "for the purpose of changing the duty of water or for correcting or modifying this decree; also for regulatory purposes." (*Id.* at 6.)

19 Additional claims have been brought by the United States, the
20 Walker River Paiute Tribe ("Tribe"), and Mineral County. These
21 additional claims have been designated as subproceedings C-125-B
22 (3:73-cv-127) and C-125-C (3:73-cv-128). (Id.)

23 B. Subproceeding C-125-B: Counterclaims and Cross Claims of the
24 Tribe and the United States

25 In C-125-B, the Tribe and the United States assert claims to
26 federal reserved water rights for (1) Weber Reservoir; (2) lands
27 restored and/or transferred to the Reservation after April 14, 1936;

1 and (3) groundwater associated with the entire Reservation. (Id.)
2 The United States also asserts eight claims for federal reserved
3 water rights for other tribal and non-tribal federal interests in
4 the basin that were not addressed in the underlying C-125
5 litigation.

6 This subproceeding is still in the stage of service of process
7 on all existing claimants to water in the Walker River Basin. (Id.
8 at 9.) In an Order entered on October 27, 1992, the Court found
9 that "[i]n accordance with Rule 19, all [existing] claimants to the
10 waters of the Walker River and its tributaries must be joined as
11 parties to the claim" and served under Rule 4. (1992 Order at 6,
12 3:73-cv-127 (#15-2804829); Pls. Status Report at 9 (#1054).) The
13 Tribe and the United States are in the process of completing service
14 of their First Amended Counterclaims and a related service package
15 on water rights holders in the Walker River Basin, including
16 groundwater rights holders. (Pls. Status Report at 9 (#1054).)

17 On April 18, 2000, the Court entered a Case Management Order
18 ("CMO") that governs this subproceeding. (Id.; CMO, April 18, 2000
19 (B-#108).) The CMO bifurcated the claims related to the Tribe
20 ("Tribal Claims") from the other claims made by the United States.
21 (Pls. Status Report at 9 (#1054).) The CMO requires the United
22 States and the Tribe to effect service pursuant to Federal Rule of
23 Civil Procedure 4 on nine categories of persons and entities,
24 including successors to all water rights holders in the 1936 Decree
25 and holders of permits or certificates to pump groundwater in
26 specific sub-basins, and requires the parties to identify threshold
27 legal issues. (Pls. Status Report at 9-10 (#1054); CMO (B-#108).)

1 The CMO provides that the list of threshold issues to be determined
2 in the first phase of the action "will not be finally resolved and
3 settled by the Magistrate Judge until all appropriate parties are
4 joined." (CMO at 9 ((B-#108); Pls. Status Report at 10 (#1054).)
5 Magistrate Judge McQuaid also approved a set of documents to be
6 included in a service package before the United States began its
7 service efforts. (Pls. Status report at 10 (#1054).)

8 In 2009, Magistrate Judge McQuaid withdrew from the case, and
9 Magistrate Judge Leavitt was assigned. In August and September
10 2011, Magistrate Judge Leavitt issued Orders addressing service
11 issues regarding parties who have been served and a cut-off date for
12 service. Objections to these Orders are the subject of the upcoming
13 hearing.

14 **C. Subproceeding C-125-C: Motion and Petition to Intervene by
15 Mineral County**

16 Mineral County brought a claim asserting that the public trust
17 doctrine creates an obligation, which takes priority over any
18 appropriative water rights in the Walker River System, to restore
19 and maintain Walker Lake's ecological health and recreational values
20 and maintain the Lake's quantity and quality of water at a
21 sufficient level. (Pls. Status Report at 11-12 (#1054).)

22 On February 9, 1995, the Court ordered Mineral County to file
23 and serve revised filings on all claimants to the waters of the
24 Walker River and its tributaries pursuant to Rule 4. (Feb. 9, 1995
25 (C-#19).) In September 1995, the Court clarified the documents that
26 Mineral County was required to include in its service effort, and
27 reiterated that persons or entities that are served or waive

1 personal service, but do not appear and respond will be deemed to
2 have notice of all subsequent filings with the Court. (Sep. 29,
3 1995 (C-#48); Pls. Status Report at 14 (#1054).)

4 **D. Settlement Efforts**

5 Court-ordered mediation and other settlement efforts have been
6 pursued, but the parties have not been able to reach settlement.
7 However, Plaintiffs indicate that with respect to the Tribal
8 Claims, "[a] number of circumstances have changed over the past few
9 years that have led the Tribe to believe a settlement may be
10 possible." (Pls. Status Report at 18 (#1054).)

11 **E. Service Issues**

12 Plaintiffs have not yet completed service of process in the
13 subproceedings. (Id. at 21.) Plaintiffs submitted a proposed order
14 to Magistrate Judge Leavitt to address treatment of successors-in-
15 interest following *inter vivos* transfers and the death of a
16 defendant. (Proposed Order (B-#1614, C-#516).) WRID objected and
17 submitted its own proposal. (Objections to Proposed Order (B-
18 #1621).) Plaintiffs modified their proposed Order, and in late
19 August and early September 2011, Magistrate Judge Leavitt entered
20 several Orders addressing various service issues (B-#1650, C-#542,
21 B-#1656, C-#547). WRID filed objections to each of the Orders, and
22 on February 21, 2012, a hearing was held for oral argument by the
23 parties.¹

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¹ While Chief Judge Robert C. Jones presided over the hearing held on February 21, 2012, Judge Edward C. Reed, Jr. issued this Order after consideration of the transcript of the hearing and the parties' briefings.

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II. Legal Standard

Magistrate judges are authorized to resolve pretrial matters subject to district court review under a "clearly erroneous or contrary to law" standard. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). "This subsection would also enable the court to delegate some of the more administrative functions to a magistrate, such as . . . assistance in the preparation of plans to achieve prompt disposition of cases in the court." Gomez v. United States, 490 U.S. 858, 869 (1989). Pretrial orders of a magistrate under 636(b)(1)(A) are not subject to *de novo* determination, and the reviewing court "may not simply substitute its judgment for that of the deciding court." Grimes v. City & County of San Francisco, 951 F.2d 236, 241 (9th Cir. 1991).

14 As to dispositive motions, the district court must review any
15 findings or recommendations by the Magistrate Judge *de novo* if
16 objections are filed. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Gomez, 490 U.S. at
17 868-69. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) excepts eight categories of
18 "dispositive" pretrial motions. Gomez, 490 U.S. at 868. These are
19 motions for injunctive relief, for judgment on the pleadings, for
20 summary judgment, to dismiss or quash an indictment or information
21 made by the defendant, to suppress evidence in a criminal case, to
22 dismiss or to permit maintenance of a class action, to dismiss for
23 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and to
24 involuntarily dismiss an action. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A).

25 WRID argues that *de novo* review is appropriate here, stating
26 that the Magistrate Judge's rulings have binding effects on
27 successors-in-interest and therefore are dispositive. In Gomez, the

1 Supreme Court found that jury selection is more akin to the
2 precisely defined dispositive matters for which a *de novo* review
3 procedure is appropriate. 490 U.S. at 873. The Supreme Court based
4 its finding on the fact that “[l]ike motions to suppress evidence,
5 petitions for writs of habeas corpus, and other dispositive matters
6 entailing evidentiary hearings, jury selection requires the
7 adjudicator to observe witnesses, make credibility determinations,
8 and weigh contradictory evidence.” Id. n. 27.

9 The CMO granted the Magistrate Judge broad authority to
10 determine service issues in order to keep this case running as
11 efficiently as possible. We find that the Magistrate Judge's
12 rulings in this case relate to those pretrial procedures and service
13 issues directly authorized by the CMO and therefore should be
14 reviewed under the clearly erroneous or contrary to law standard.
15 The rulings did not involve evidentiary hearings or the need to
16 observe witnesses, make credibility determinations, nor did they
17 require the Magistrate Judge to decide the ultimate merits of any
18 party's claim or defense.

III. The Successor-in-Interest Order

A. Background

22 In both subproceedings, Magistrate Judge Leavitt entered
23 identical Orders regarding the treatment of successors-in-interest
24 following an *inter vivos* transfer from or the death of a served
25 defendant. (B-#1649, C-#540). These identical Orders were later
26 amended to include attachments omitted from the initial Orders. (B-
27 #1650, C-#542.)

1 In the Amended Order Concerning Service Issues Pertaining to
2 Defendants Who Have Been Served ("Successor-in-Interest Order") (B-
3 #1650, C-#542), Magistrate Judge Leavitt stated that Rule 25(c) does
4 not require anything to be done after an interest is transferred.
5 "The action may be continued by or against the original party, and
6 the judgment will be binding on his successor-in-interest even
7 though he is not named." (Successor-in-Interest Order ¶ 2 (B-#1650,
8 C-#542).) On that basis, Magistrate Judge Leavitt ruled that "where
9 a defendant has been served in a subproceeding and subsequently
10 sells or otherwise conveys a water right or portion of a water right
11 subject to that subproceeding, a successor-in-interest need not be
12 re-served, but will be bound by the results of this litigation."
13 (Id. ¶ 2.) Magistrate Judge Leavitt also ruled that once a
14 defendant has been served, the burden of keeping track of *inter
15 vivos* transfers of the defendant's water rights and substituting the
16 defendant's successors-in-interest should be born by the defendant
17 and its successor(s)-in-interest. (Id. ¶ 3.) Furthermore,
18 Magistrate Judge Leavitt stated that a defendant and its successor-
19 in-interest may move for substitution pursuant to Federal Rule of
20 Civil Procedure 25(c) when water rights are transferred. (Id. ¶ 4.)
21 Magistrate Judge Leavitt also ruled that if a party dies and
22 the claim is not extinguished, and no notice of death or motion for
23 substitution is made on the record, the case may proceed to judgment
24 with the original named parties. (Id. ¶ 8.) If a death is formally
25 noted on the record, Plaintiffs or any other party or the decedent's
26 representative and/or successor(s)-in-interest shall move for
27 substitution of the proper successor-in-interest within 90 days of
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1 such notice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(a). (Id.
2 ¶ 10.) Absent service of a statement noting the death, "the case
3 may proceed against the original named parties in that subproceeding
4 and will bind any and all successors-in-interest." (Id. ¶ 11.)
5 Also, Plaintiffs "shall provide periodic notice of developments in
6 these proceedings to other parties in this proceedings by mail and
7 by publication as directed by further order of this Court." (Id. ¶
8 19.) Finally, Magistrate Judge Leavitt ordered that Defendants
9 "shall regularly provide updated water right ownership information
10 to the Court and the Plaintiff Parties." (Id. ¶ 20.)

11 WRID filed objections (B-##1652, 1653, C-##543, 544) to the
12 Successor-in-Interest Order, and Plaintiffs have responded (B-#1674,
13 C-#564). Defendants Circle Bar N Ranch, LLC and Mica Farms, LLC
14 joined (B-#1654, C-#545) in WRID's objections (B-##1652, 1653, C-
15 #543, 544).

16 **B. Discussion**

17 WRID strongly objects to the Magistrate Judge's ruling that
18 successors-in-interest may be bound without being served. It argues
19 that the ruling stems from considering this action one *in rem* or
20 *quasi in rem*, which it contends is a mistaken understanding of the
21 case. Furthermore, it argues that even if the Court has *in rem*
22 jurisdiction over the original case, the Court "has never taken any
23 jurisdiction over the regulation of groundwater" and therefore must
24 acquire personal jurisdiction over groundwater users first. WRID
25 argues that anything less than service upon successors-in-interest
26 would result in the possibility of the judgment being overturned at
27 a later time.

1 WRID also objects to the Magistrate Judge's ruling that
 2 defendants should bear the burden of keeping track of *inter vivos*
 3 transfers of defendants' water rights and substituting defendants'
 4 successors-in-interest.

5 1. In Rem Jurisdiction

6 While due process requirements apply regardless of whether a
 7 case is characterized as *in rem* or *in personam*, because *in*
 8 *rem* jurisdiction "is secured by the power of the court over the
 9 *res*," the degree of notice and service of process required for a
 10 judgment is less than in an *in personam* action. Tyler v. Judges of
 11 the Court of Registration, 55 N.E. 812, 812-14 (Mass. 1900). This
 12 Court has recognized this case is akin to an action *in rem*, as it
 13 confirmed in directing the scope of service in C-125-C, where it
 14 stated that "[t]his case is essentially an action *in rem* to quiet
 15 title to property—that property being the water (or rather the right
 16 to take the water) of the Walker River and its tributaries..." (Mar.
 17 2, 1999 Order (C-#257)) (citing April 1, 1997 Minute Order at 2 (C-
 18 #99) ("The instant action is in the nature of a suit to quiet title
 19 to water rights; as such it is an action the subject of which is
 20 real property.").)

21 In other cases, courts have recognized that water rights
 22 adjudications should be treated as *in rem*. "Suits to adjudicate
 23 [water rights] are to quiet title to realty. . . . Such suits are
 24 not *in personam* but *in rem* or quasi *in rem*." Sain v. Mont. Power
 25 Co., 20 F. Supp. 843, 846 (D. Mont. 1937) (internal citations
 26 omitted). "[E]ven though quiet title actions are *in personam*
 27 actions, water adjudications are more in the nature of *in rem*

proceedings.” Nevada v. United States, 463 U.S. 110, 143-44 (1983).² The Supreme Court was considering the Orr Ditch litigation in which parties sought to adjudicate water rights to the Truckee River for the benefit of both the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation and the Newlands Reclamation Project. Id. at 110. While the Court acknowledged that Orr Ditch was an equitable action to quiet title and therefore an *in personam* action, it was more in the nature of *in rem* because “everyone involved in Orr Ditch contemplated a comprehensive adjudication of water rights intended to settle once and for all the question of how much of the Truckee River each of the litigants was entitled to.” Id. at 143. Therefore, the Supreme Court stated that it agreed with the Court of Appeals’ conclusion that it would be manifestly unjust not to permit subsequent appropriators to hold the Reservation to the claims it made in Orr Ditch. Id. at 144. Any other conclusion “would make it impossible ever finally to quantify a reserved water right.” Id.

Finally, we reject WRID's argument that groundwater users must be treated differently at this stage. WRID objects on the basis that the Court has not assumed jurisdiction over groundwater in Nevada or in California. However, the Court has ordered that groundwater users be served in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. While groundwater users may be treated differently

25 ² It was suggested at the hearing held on this matter that there
26 are serious issues as to whether this action may properly be
27 considered *in rem*. However, our further research and analysis lead
 us to conclude that while the claims in this case may be fairly
 categorized as *in personam*, the action should still be treated as one
 in rem. See Nevada v. United States, 463 U.S. at 143-44.

1 at a later stage, the Court finds that the current procedure of
2 serving groundwater users is sufficient for this action to proceed.

3 2. Successors-In-Interest May Be Bound Without Being
4 Served

5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(c) provides that "[i]f an
6 interest is transferred, the action may be continued by or against
7 the original party unless the court, on motion, orders the
8 transferee to be substituted in the action or joined with the
9 original party."

10 In In re Bernal, the Ninth Circuit quotes a treatise that
11 states:

12 The most significant feature of Rule 25(c) is that it does
13 not require that anything be done after an interest has
14 been transferred. The action may be continued by or
15 against the original party, and the judgment will be
16 binding on his successor in interest even though he is not
17 named. An order of joinder is merely a discretionary
18 determination by the trial court that the transferee's
19 presence would facilitate the conduct of the litigation.

207 F.3d 595, 598 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting 7C CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT,
ARTHUR R. MILLER, & MARY KAY KANE, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1958 (2d
Ed. 1986)). The Ninth Circuit notes that the successor-in-interest
in the case was not party to the original suit, but acquired
whatever rights it may have in the property by virtue of assignment
from a party to the original suit, and must therefore stand in its
shoes with respect to all phases of the litigation. Id. at 598.

Successors-in-interest of defendants who have been served with
notice of process should not be able to escape being bound by a
judgment simply because of the transfer of the right. "Successors
in interest of parties who are not adversaries in a stream

1 adjudication nevertheless are bound by a decree establishing
 2 priority of rights in the stream." Nevada v. United States, 463
 3 U.S. 110, 139 (1983). "A person who is liable as a successor in
 4 interest under the applicable substantive law may be bound by the
 5 judgment even if no motion under Rule 25(c) is filed and the person
 6 is not joined or substituted." 6-25 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE - CIVIL
 7 §25.32. "Persons acquiring an interest in property that is a
 8 subject of litigation are bound by, or entitled to the benefit of, a
 9 subsequent judgment, despite a lack of knowledge." Golden State
 10 Bottling Co. v. Nat'l Labor Rels. Bd., 414 U.S. 168, 179 (1973).

11 As noted in the Restatement of Judgments, if successors-in-
 12 interest are not bound by a judgment concerning property that is
 13 transferred, "the stabilizing effect of a judgment concerning the
 14 property could indefinitely be postponed by successive transfers."
 15 Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 44 (1982). Because of all these
 16 reasons, the Magistrate Judge's statement that successors-in-
 17 interest will be bound regardless of substitution is not clearly
 18 erroneous, nor would we overturn on a *de novo* standard. Ruling
 19 otherwise would place an interminable burden on Plaintiffs to
 20 continuously track down successors-in-interest after spending
 21 decades serving water right holders, and would call into question
 22 the stability of any judgment entered in the action.

23 WRID cites cases to argue that a court may not determine
 24 whether an absentee is a successor-in-interest without providing the
 25 absentee whose substitution is sought with an opportunity to be
 26 heard. See, e.g., Luxliner P.L. Exp., Co. v. RDI/Luxliner, Inc., 13
 27 F.3d 69 (3d Cir. 1993); PP, Inc. v. McGuire, 509 F. Supp. 1079

1 (D.N.J. 1981). Luxliner dealt with the question of how courts
2 should decide Rule 25(c) motions in cases in which the parties
3 dispute the substitution or joinder of a corporation. Luxliner, 13
4 F.3d at 72. The Third Circuit held that in such cases, due process
5 requires notice and an opportunity to be heard. Id. However, the
6 Third Circuit noted that in most cases, Rule 25(c) "permits
7 automatic continuation of a lawsuit against an original corporate
8 party, although the outcome will bind the successor corporation" and
9 that "joinder or substitution under Rule 25(c) does not ordinarily
10 alter the substantive rights of parties but is merely a procedural
11 device designed to facilitate the conduct of a case." Id. at 71-72.
12 Therefore, we find that notice and an opportunity to be heard is
13 only required by Luxliner when the party to be bound disputes its
14 successor-in-interest status. Luxliner does not apply when a
15 transferee to a water right in water rights adjudications is by
16 definition a successor-in-interest.

17 The more problematic case that WRID cites is Pitt v. Rodgers,
18 104 F. 387 (9th Cir. 1900). The Ninth Circuit ruled that when
19 plaintiffs bring a case for a decree adjudging to plaintiffs the
20 first right to use the waters of the Humboldt river, a purchaser
21 after litigation begins cannot be bound without actual or
22 constructive notice of the pendency of the action. Id. at 389.
23 Plaintiffs argue that Pitt is partially superseded by the subsequent
24 adoption of Nevada's adjudication statute, and the Rule 4 service
25 required in this case already exceeds the level of notice required

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1 under both Nevada and California water law governing adjudications.³
 2 In Pitt, the Ninth Circuit noted that under common law a purchaser
 3 of real property involved in a pending action is bound by whatever
 4 judgment the court might render in respect to his vendor's title.
 5 Id. at 390. Pitt was decided differently because the court was
 6 interpreting Nevada's lis pendens statute which required notice of
 7 the pendency of an action to be filed with the recorder of the
 8 county when the title or possession of real property would be
 9 affected. Id. WRID does not argue that there is an applicable lis
 10 pendens statute in this case, and therefore Pitt should be
 11 distinguished. Instead, the common law rule binding purchasers of
 12 real property to judgments on their vendor's title applies because
 13 we found that water rights cases should be treated as if they are *in
rem*.

15 3. Successors-in-Interest Resulting from Deaths

16 The same analysis applies with respect to successors-in-
 17 interest resulting from deaths of original named parties. In a case
 18 dealing with the water rights of several thousand claimants, the
 19 burden of keeping track of the deaths of any originally-served
 20 parties and personally serving and substituting the successors is
 21 heavy. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(a) provides that "[i]f a

22 ³ Plaintiffs analogize these proceedings to state adjudications
 23 in Nevada and California. The procedures in those States provide for
 24 periodic notice by mail and publication and imposition of a duty on
 25 claimants to keep the adjudicating authority informed of their current
 26 mailing address. NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 533.095, 533.110, 533.150, 533.160,
 27 533.165, 533.170(5); CAL. WATER CODE §§ 2526, 2527, 2529, 2551, 2553,
 2555, 2577, 2604, 2650, 2701, 2753, 2754, 2756, 2759. While these
 28 statutes are informative to the reasoning behind the Magistrate
 Judge's Orders, the reasons stated above are sufficient to affirm the
 Magistrate Judge's rulings.

1 party dies and the claim is not extinguished, the court may order
 2 substitution of the proper party. A motion for substitution may be
 3 made by any party or by the decedent's successor or representative."
 4 If no suggestion of death is made to the court, the action may
 5 proceed against the originally named parties. Ciccone v. Sec'y of
6 Dept. of Health & Human Servs., 861 F.2d 14, 15 n. 1 (2d Cir. 1988).

7 4. The Burden of Keeping Track of *Inter Vivos* Transfers
 8 and Substituting Successors-in Interest

9 WRID argues that Magistrate Judge Leavitt shifted the burden of
 10 joining necessary parties to Defendants, rather than Plaintiffs.
 11 Magistrate Judge Leavitt stated that "[o]nce a defendant has been
 12 served in a subproceeding, the burden of keeping track of *inter*
 13 *vivos* transfers of the defendant's water rights in that
 14 subproceeding and substituting the defendant's successors-in-
 15 interest properly is born by the defendant and its successor(s)-in-
 16 interest." (Successor-in-Interest Order ¶ 3 (B-#1650, C-#542).)
 17 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow "any party" to make a
 18 motion for substitution. To the extent that the Magistrate Judge's
 19 ruling limits Plaintiffs from bringing such a motion, it may be
 20 contrary to law. However, it appears that the Magistrate Judge was
 21 merely ordering that the responsibility of substituting successors-
 22 in-interest will rest mainly with Defendants, without limiting the
 23 possibility of Plaintiffs bringing such motions. As noted
 24 previously, a successor-in-interest via transfer or as a result of
 25 the death of a party need not be substituted to be bound by a
 26 judgment in a case of this nature, and the case may continue against
 27 the originally named parties if the Court is not alerted to the

1 transfer of rights. Defendants may make a motion for substitution
2 in such cases, and the Magistrate Judge's ruling does not improperly
3 shift any burden because FRCP 25(a) or 25(c) allows any party to
4 make such motions.

5 To the extent that WRID interprets the ruling to shift the
6 burden of *initial* service to Defendants, that interpretation is
7 incorrect. Magistrate Judge Leavitt's ruling that successors-in-
8 interest may be bound without substitution, coupled with previous
9 Orders and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, all direct an
10 understanding of the Order as being one in which Plaintiffs remain
11 responsible for *initially* serving necessary defendants, but not
12 solely responsible for substituting parties after initial service
13 has been made.

14 5. Periodic Notice Requirement

15 The Magistrate Judge stated in the Successor-in-Interest Order
16 that "[t]he Plaintiff Parties shall provide periodic notice of
17 developments in these proceedings to other parties in this [sic]
18 proceedings by mail and by publication as directed by further order
19 of this Court." (Successor-in-Interest Order ¶ 19 (B-#1650, C-
20 #542.) WRID argues that this is contrary to law because it
21 interprets the ruling to limit the notice required by the Federal
22 Rules of Civil Procedure. However, the Magistrate Judge merely
23 ordered that Plaintiffs provide periodic notice of developments,
24 without ruling that this is the only notice Plaintiffs are required
25 to give. As Plaintiffs concede, "[n]o one has suggested that proper
26 service under Rule 5 should not be made by any party when proper and
27 appropriate and consistent with other rulings of the Court. The

1 Order addresses only successors and does not affect Rule 5 service
2 requirements on served parties." (Response at 39 (B-#1674, C-
3 #564).) At the hearing held on WRID's objections, the parties
4 agreed that our interpretation of the Magistrate Judge's ruling
5 would not be contrary to law and would be unobjectionable.

6 6. Requirement that Defendants Provide Regular Updates of
7 Water Rights Ownership

8 The Magistrate Judge ruled that Defendants "shall regularly
9 provide updated water right ownership information to the Court and
10 the Plaintiff Parties. This information may be used to provide
11 notice of the pending proceedings to any new water rights owners."
12 WRID argues that while it will continue to provide annual
13 information it has been providing to the United States and to
14 Mineral County, the Successor-in-Interest Order is contrary to law
15 if it requires more. It argues that information concerning
16 successors-in-interest is contained in public records and the burden
17 of examining those records cannot be shifted from Plaintiffs to
18 Defendants. The CMO ordered the Magistrate Judge to:

19 consider and determine how, when, and at whose cost
20 information regarding changes or modification in the
21 individuals or entities with such water rights claims
22 shall be provided as between the parties and the
entities which receive information respecting any such
changes, until service of process is complete on the
counterclaims.

23 CMO at 7-8 (B-#108).

24 Any concern over the scope of the Magistrate Judge's ruling may
25 be premature. At the hearing, WRID argued that if all the
26 Successor-in-Interest Order required was for WRID to continue to
27 regularly provide updated water right ownership information, that

1 is, to continue to do what WRID has been doing, it has no objection.
2 So interpreted, the Magistrate Judge's ruling is not objectionable
3 to WRID and we so interpret it.

4 **7. Due Process**

5 WRID argues that Plaintiffs must perform Rule 4 service on all
6 successors who become readily ascertainable at any point during the
7 litigation. The Magistrate Judge's ruling that parties *may* be
8 substituted, but do not need not be in order to be bound, is in
9 accordance with the law in cases of this nature. Also notable is
10 that the Walker River Decree entered in the original case stated
11 that it binds all successors-in-interest, as it must, in order to be
12 effective. The Decree stated that it was "deemed to determine all
13 of the rights of the parties to this suit and their successors in
14 interest in and to the waters of Walker River and its tributaries as
15 of the 14th day of April, 1936." (Pls. Status Report at 5 (#1054).)

16 Requiring Plaintiffs to continually track successors-in-
17 interest and serve them would constitute an incredible burden, and
18 the Magistrate Judge's ruling gives fair consideration to that fact
19 and harmonizes with the law concerning substitution.

20

21 **IV. Service Cut-off Order Filed in C-125-B**

22 **A. Background**

23 The United States has mailed over 3,850 service packages and
24 personally served over 1,500 persons and entities in C-125-B. (Pls.
25 Status Report at 23 (#1054).) There are currently over 3,000
26 defendants in C-125-B. (Id.) Under the CMO, the list of threshold
27 issues for Phase I of the litigation cannot be resolved and

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1 addressed until all appropriate parties are joined. (CMO at (B-
2 #108).) Plaintiffs proposed that C-125-B address water rights in
3 existence as of December 31, 2009. (Proposed Order Concerning
4 Service Cut-off Date (B-#1613).) Plaintiffs clarified that the
5 service cut-off date of December 31, 2009 was for the litigation of
6 Phase I to resolve the Threshold Issues regarding the Tribal Claims.
7 (B-#1639.)

8 On September 19, 2011, Magistrate Judge Leavitt issued the
9 Service Cut-off Order, which states that the service cut-off date
10 for Phase I of the Tribal Claims is December 31, 2009, and includes
11 water rights in existence as of that date. (Service Cut-off Order
12 (B-#1656).) WRID filed objections (B-##1663, 1664) to the Service
13 Cut-off Order and the Tribe and the United States filed a response
14 (B-#1673). Defendants Circle Bar N Ranch, LLC, and Mica Farms, LLC,
15 joined (B-#1665) in WRID's objections (B-##1663, 1664).

16 **B. Discussion**

17 WRID objects to the Service Cut-off Order entered in C-125-B
18 stating that "[t]he service cut-off date for Phase I of the Tribal
19 Claims is December 31, 2009, and includes water rights in existence
20 as of that date." (B-#1656.) As discussed before, in the CMO, the
21 case was bifurcated and it was decided that threshold issues should
22 be decided in Phase I of the Tribal Claims once service is
23 concluded. (B-#108.) The CMO ordered that the Magistrate Judge
24 "shall establish a schedule for completion of service of process
25 which may be modified by further order from time to time as
26 appropriate." (CMO at 7 (B-#108).) The CMO also directs that the
27 threshold issues will be determined once service is completed. The
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1 Magistrate Judge's ruling is not, as WRID suggests, a dispositive
2 matter, but rather part of the non-dispositive pre-trial procedure
3 specifically delegated to the Magistrate Judge via the CMO.

4 WRID argues that the Service Cut-off Order is dispositive
5 because it "appears to conclusively determine the disputed question
6 of whom [sic] is a proper party to this action by 'designat[ing] a
7 cut-off date respecting the defendants to be included in this
8 action.'" (WRID Objections to Service Cut-off Order at 8 (B-#1664).) The Service Cut-off Order does not specifically disallow the
9 addition of new parties later. It attempts to conclude decades of
10 service of process and comply with the CMO, which directed the
11 Magistrate Judge to establish a schedule for completion of service
12 of process. The CMO states that the list of threshold issues for
13 Phase I "will not be finally resolved and settled by the Magistrate
14 Judge until all appropriate parties are joined." (CMO at 9 (B-
15 #108).) WRID has been arguing that even successors-in-interest must
16 be re-served.

17 Plaintiffs point out that Magistrate Judge McQuaid recognized
18 that there will be service of persons and entities whose water
19 rights are created near the cut-off date, and that there would have
20 to be a way to deal with "stragglers" but service could not go on
21 indefinitely. (Response at 15 (B-#1673).) Practically, the service
22 cut-off date serves to move this litigation into the merits rather
23 than delaying it for an indefinite amount of time because of the
24 concern of water rights that may come into existence after the cut-
25 off date. The Order is not, therefore, clearly erroneous.
26 Furthermore, WRID also stated at the hearing that it agrees that

1 service is sufficiently complete to finalize the threshold issues
2 and to move forward with them. Therefore, the Service Cut-off Order
3 shall be affirmed.

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5 **V. 9/27/11 Order Filed in C-125-C**

6 **A. Background**

7 Mineral County has severed over 1,000 claimants and is nearing
8 the end of the list of unserved claimants. (Pls. Status Report at
9 25 (#1054).) In 2008, Mineral County filed a service report
10 requesting that the Court amend certain names in the caption, strike
11 certain names from the caption and substitute other names in their
12 stead, ratify service efforts for several proposed defendants, and
13 clarify the status of service on several proposed defendants.

14 (Mineral County Report (C-#479); Pls. Status Report at 25 (#1054).)

15 On September 27, 2011, Magistrate Judge Leavitt issued an Order
16 Concerning Service Issues in C-125-C (C-#547) ("9/27/11 Order"),
17 which granted Mineral County's Service Report (C-#479) requests.
18 Specifically, Magistrate Judge Leavitt ordered that "the caption
19 submitted as Exhibit C to Mineral County's Service Report (#479) is
20 hereby approved as accurate and valid." (9/27/11 Order at 1 (C-
21 #547).) Furthermore, Mineral County's requests to dismiss parties
22 as set forth in its Service Report (C-#479) and in Exhibits 1 and 2
23 of Mineral County's Reply (#496) were granted. (Id. at 1-2.)
24 Magistrate Judge Leavitt also ordered that "the parties who remain
25 to be served are those set forth in Exhibit 6 of Mineral County's
26 Reply (#496)." (Id.)

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1 WRID filed objections (C-##552, 553) and Mineral County
2 responded (C-#563). Circle Bar N Ranch, LLC, and Mica Farms, LLC
3 made a limited appearance to join (C-#554) in WRID's objections (C-
4 ##552, 553).

5 **B. Discussion**

6 1. Caption

7 The Magistrate Judge ruled that the caption submitted by
8 Mineral County is "approved as accurate and valid." (9/27/11 Order
9 at 1 (C-#547).) WRID objects on the basis that the Magistrate Judge
10 is limiting the parties to those included in the caption. However,
11 Mineral County responds that the caption was submitted as a starting
12 point for further updates and "is meant only to reflect all previous
13 orders of the Court that added and dismissed parties." (Response at
14 15 (C-#563).) Nothing in the brief ruling in the 9/27/11 Order
15 limits the parties to those included in the caption, and this
16 objection should be overruled. In addition, at the hearing, Mineral
17 County represented that it would be filing an updated caption, and
18 WRID withdrew its objection on that basis.

19 2. Substituting Parties

20 The Magistrate Judge ruled that "Mineral County's requests to
21 substitute parties as set forth in its Service Report (#479) and in
22 Exhibits 1 and 4 of its Reply (#496) are hereby granted." (9/27/11
23 Order at 2 (C-#547).) WRID objects on the basis that Mineral County
24 is actually adding parties and the Magistrate Judge is allowing
25 substitution instead. It is unclear exactly what WRID's objection
26 is, but to the extent that WRID is concerned that these additional
27 parties need not be served, that is not the ruling that was made and

1 Mineral County states that it has "never disputed that Plaintiffs
2 have the burden to substitute and serve, via Rule 4 service,
3 successors-in-interest to *unserved* water rights claimants."
4 (Response at 16 (C-#563).) At the hearing, WRID withdrew its
5 objection on the basis that Mineral County represented that it will
6 serve substituted parties under Rule 4.

7 3. Further Service on Parties Who Have Already Been Served

8 The Magistrate Judge ruled that "Mineral County shall not be
9 required to make further service on parties who have already been
10 validly served, and for whom the court has already ratified
11 service." (9/27/11 Order at 2 (C-#547).) WRID interprets this
12 ruling to mean that Plaintiffs need not serve defendants with an
13 updated briefing schedule in the future. While the Magistrate
14 Judge's ruling seems a bit unclear, Mineral County states that the
15 ruling was made with respect to served defendants who do not file
16 answers or file a notice of appearance as is required to receive
17 notice of further filings. (Response at 17 (C-#563).) While no
18 defaults will be entered in this case, defendants must still appear
19 in order to receive further notice of filings in this case.
20 Therefore, it appears that the Magistrate Judge's ruling only
21 concerns defendants who have been served and who need not be served
22 further because they failed to appear.

23 To the extent that WRID argues that no appearance is necessary
24 for further service, we disagree. Mineral County has shown that
25 every service packet has included a waiver form or other notice that
26 if a party does not appear and respond to Mineral County's motion to
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1 intervene, it shall be deemed to have notice of subsequent orders of
2 the court.

3 There is an issue, however, over when parties had to appear in
4 order to receive further notice of proceedings. Initially, papers
5 served on parties between 1995 and 2000 included various dates for
6 when responses should be filed. However, because serving parties in
7 this action became such a lengthy process, one that has not yet
8 concluded, the date for when responses should be filed was moved
9 back or became outdated. In 2000, Magistrate Judge McQuaid ordered
10 (C-#327) that any remaining proposed defendants shall be served with
11 papers directing the parties to file a Notice of Appearance within
12 twenty days of service. WRID argues that defendants served between
13 1995 and 2000 must be served with updated briefing schedules or a
14 notice that they must appear in order to receive any subsequent
15 orders or pleadings filed in the action. We disagree. While those
16 defendants served between 1995 and 2000 may have been given dates to
17 respond that subsequently were moved back, they were unequivocally
18 given notice that any party who does not appear or respond shall be
19 deemed to have notice of subsequent filings in the case. Requiring
20 Mineral County to reserve those defendants can only result in
21 further delay.

22 4. Directive to Serve Parties Without Unnecessary Delay

23 The Magistrate Judge also ordered that "the parties who remain
24 to be served are those set forth in Exhibit 6 of Mineral County's
25 Reply (#496); and that said parties shall be served without
26 unnecessary delay." (9/27/11 Order at 2 (C-#547).) WRID states
27 that this is clearly erroneous because service should necessarily be

1 delayed until after the Court rules on these pending objections. At
2 the hearing, WRID stated that in light of Mineral County's agreement
3 that further guidance from the court is necessary before service may
4 commence, there is no real dispute over this objection, which is
5 essentially moot.

6 5. Notices of Death

7 The Magistrate Judge ruled that "the estate and successors-in-
8 interest of a deceased party bear the burden of filing and serving a
9 Notice of Death pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(a) in the event of a
10 party's death." WRID objects again to this portion, which was
11 addressed earlier. Rule 25(a) allows any parties to file a notice
12 of death, and the Magistrate Judge likely did not intend to prohibit
13 any party from filing such notices. As part of his duties of case
14 management, the Magistrate Judge sought to put defendants on notice
15 that he determined that the cost and efficiency analysis indicates
16 defendants are in a better position to file notices of death, as the
17 Supreme Court found proper in class action suits under certain
18 circumstances, and that defendants should do so when necessary or
19 desirable. Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders, 437 U.S. 340, 355-56
20 (1978).

21 6. Dismissal of Certain Parties

22 The Magistrate Judge ruled that "Mineral County's requests to
23 dismiss parties as set forth in its Service Report (#479) and
24 Exhibits 1 and 2 of Mineral County's Reply (#496) are hereby
25 granted." (9/27/11 Order at 1-2 (C-#547).) WRID objects only to
26 the dismissal of Michael Sherlock. WRID states that its records
27 indicate that Sherlock continues to hold water rights pursuant to a

1 deed recorded as Document No. 128422 on October 27, 1989 with Lyon
2 County Recorder. (Objections at 20 (C-#553).) Mineral County
3 responds that it "hereby withdraws its request to dismiss Michael
4 Sherlock from this case. Mineral County will serve Mr. Sherlock
5 pursuant to Rule 4." (Response at 24 (C-#563).) Therefore, we
6 should overturn the Magistrate Judge's ruling only with respect to
7 Michael Sherlock.

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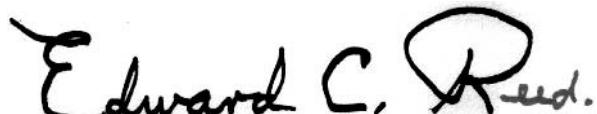
VI. Conclusion

10 **IT IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY ORDERED** that WRID's objections to the
11 Successor-in-Interest Order (B-##1652, 1653; C-##543, 544) and
12 WRID's objections to the Service Cut-off Order (B-#1663, 1664) are
13 **OVERRULED**. WRID's objections to the 9/27/11 Order (C-##552, 553)
14 are **GRANTED IN PART AND OVERRULED IN PART**; granted with respect to
15 the Magistrate Judge's dismissal of Michael Sherlock as a defendant,
16 and overruled with respect to all other issues in the 9/27/11 Order.

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19 DATED: April 23, 2012.


Edward C. Reed.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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